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[Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.]

7 November 1952

On 6 November, warmer weather which began in the north on November 2 prevailed in all the western portion of the European USSR, from the Baltic republics to the western regions of the Ukraine. Daytime temperatures were 4 degrees above zero in Riga, 6 in Minsk, and 8 in Kiev and L'viv. Snow which fell in the Baltic republics, the Belorussian SSR, and the northern Ukraine on November 3 has melted.

Low temperatures prevailed in the Urals and the Volga Region. Noon temperatures at Kirov, Ufa, Kuibyshev, and Saratov ranged between one and 2 degrees below zero.

On 5 November, precipitation was recorded in the central regions and in the Belorussian SSR. On November 6, snow fell in Moscow Oblast, and, locally, in adjacent areas. However, to the west of Moscow, the snow changed into rain.

Zero weather prevailed in Western Siberia.

11 November 1952

On 10 November, comparatively warm weather prevailed in most of the European USSR and very warm weather, in the south. The weather was overcast throughout most of the European USSR. Precipitation in the form of wet snow fell in the northeastern region. Snowfalls were recorded in the Urals. In the rest of the European USSR, precipitation fell in the form of rain.

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Noon temperatures were 21 degrees above zero in Simferopol'; 20 in Krasnodar; 17 in Rostov on the Don; 8-9 in Dnepropetrovsk, Voronezh, Tambov, and Saratov; 6 in Kuybyshev, Kazan', Moscow, and Arkhangel'sk; 4 in Petrozavodsk, Leningrad, Riga, Minsk, Orel, Kursk, and Kishinev; and 2 in L'vov. Cooler weather was recorded in the Eastern European USSR. Noon temperatures were around zero in Ufa, one degree below zero in Chkalov, -6 in Ust'-Tsilma, and -15 in Sverdlovsk.

A snow cover lay throughout all the area north of a line running from Tikhvin (Leningrad Oblast) to Ivanovo, Yoshkar-Ola, and Ufa. South of this line, a snow cover was found only in certain localities.

Subzero weather prevailed in Western Siberia and most of the northern Kazakh SSR. Noon temperatures in most of Eastern Siberia ranged between 14-16 degrees below zero. A snow cover extended over all of Siberia, except in the extreme southern areas of Tyumenskaya, Omskaya, and Irkutskaya oblasts.

Noon temperatures in Central Asia were 4 degrees above zero in the Tashkent area, 9 degrees in the Stalinabad area, and 11 degrees in the Ashkhabad area.

12 November 1952

On 11 November, very warm weather prevailed in the Transcaucasus, the Northern Caucasus, and the Crimea. Noon temperatures in these areas ranged between 16-19 degrees above zero and on the Black Sea Coast, between 22 and 24 degrees. Temperatures in the eastern half of the Ukraine and Rostovskaya Oblast varied between 9 and 11 degrees above zero. Temperatures during the night were also comparatively high in the above-mentioned areas, except in the mountainous portion of the Caucasus. The growth of winter crops is developing normally in all these regions.

Daytime temperatures in the Stalingrad area and also in Kursk and Orel ranged between 6 and 7 degrees above zero. Temperatures rose to 3-5 degrees above zero in the rest of the European USSR and, to 1-2 degrees above zero in the Kiev, Minsk, Petrozavodsk, and Arkhangel'sk areas. Temperatures dropped in the eastern European USSR. Noon temperatures were one degree above zero in Kuybyshev, 4 degrees below zero in Ufa and Chkalov, and 11 below in Sverdlovsk.

During the first 12 hours of 11 November, precipitation in the form of rain fell in a comparatively wide strip along the entire course of the Dnepr. Warmer weather was responsible for a snow cover over a considerable area. On 11 November, the southern boundary of the snow cover ran from Petrozavodsk, to Vologda, Izhevsk, and Ufa.

If was much colder in Central Asia than in the Caucasus and the Crimea. Noon temperatures were 11 degrees above zero in Stalinabad, 5 in Ashkhabad, and 2 in Tashkent. Below-zero temperatures prevailed in the Kazakh SSR. Noon temperatures were 6 degrees below zero in Dzhambul, Kzyl-Orda, and Aktyubinsk; 11 below in Alma-Ata; and 23-25 below in Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk.

As in the northern Kazakh SSR, subzero temperatures prevailed in all of Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 27 degrees below zero in Omsk and Novosibirsk and 28 below in Barnaul.

14 November 1952

On 13 November, it became much colder throughout all the European USSR. Sub-zero temperatures prevailed in all this area east of a line running from Arkhangel'sk to Moscow, Kursk, Voroshilovgrad, and Astrakhan'. Noon temperatures were one degree below zero in Arkhangel'sk, Vologda, and Moscow; -2 in Orel, Kursk, Tambov, and Voronezh; -3 in Gor'kiy, Kazan', and Kirov; -4 in Syktyvkar; -5 in

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Ufa, Chkalov, and Stalingrad; and -6 in Saratov and Kuybyshev. Temperatures south and east of the above-mentioned line were positive, but nowhere did they rise higher than 2 degrees above zero, except around Odessa, where a noon temperature of 4 degrees above zero was recorded and in Simferopol' and Krasnodar, where temperatures ranged between 11 to 12 degrees.

During the first 12 hours of 13 November, precipitation was recorded in the extreme western and, partially, in the southern regions of the Ukraine, the Belorussian SSR, the Baltic republics, and, locally, in the Crimea and Kuban.

Temperatures varying between 13 and 15 degrees above zero were recorded in the Transcaucasus. Rains fell locally.

Further drops in temperature were recorded in Central Asia and the southern Kazakh SSR. Noon temperatures reached 11 degrees above zero only in the Stalinabad area. They were 5 degrees below zero in Ashkhabad, -7 in Tashkent, and -15 in Dzhambul and Alma-Ata.

Temperatures rose somewhat in the northern regions of the Kazakh SSR and Western Siberia. However, daytime temperatures were 16 degrees below zero in Omsk, 22 below in Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk, and 26-28 below in the Barnaul and Semipalatinsk areas. Temperatures ranged between 15-16 degrees below zero in Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

15 November 1952

At noon on 14 November, very warm weather was recorded in the Crimea, where temperatures rose to about 15 degrees above zero. Noon temperatures were 9 degrees above zero in Odessa, 7 in Kishinev, and 2 in Dnepropetrovsk. Similar temperatures were recorded on the Black Sea coast. Temperatures in the rest of the European USSR, including the Northern Caucasus, ranged from zero to three degrees below.

Precipitation fell in many areas of the central and eastern Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus. However, in some areas, it fell in the form of snow. It became much colder in the last 24 hours in the Transcaucasus.

Subzero temperatures were recorded almost everywhere in Altay Krai and adjacent areas of the Kazakh SSR, where noon temperatures ranged between 24-26 degrees below zero. In the rest of Siberia, subzero temperatures abated.

16 November 1952

On 15 November, temperatures in all the territory south and west of a line running from Saratov to Gor'kiy and Leningrad ranged between one and 3 degrees above zero. They reached 6-8 degrees above zero in the Simferopol' and Krasnodar areas. North and east of the above-mentioned line, light frosts were recorded during the night and also during the day. Noon temperatures were 9-10 degrees above zero in the Syktyvkar and Vologda areas; -6 in Sverdlovsk, Ufa, and Chkalov; -4 in Kirov, Arkhangel'sk, and Petrozavodsk; and -2 in Kazan' and Kuybyshev.

On 15 November, a snow cover lay on the fields only in the Komi ASSR, eastern Arkhangel'skaya Oblast, northern Kirovskaya and Molotovskaya oblasts, the eastern Bashkirskaya ASSR, and Chelyabinskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. As a result of snowfalls during the last few days, a snow cover has formed also in several areas of the Baltic republics, the Belorussian SSR, and the western Ukraine.

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Compared with previous days, the weather has become warmer everywhere in Siberia. The lowest temperature, 14 degrees below zero, was recorded in the Krasnoyarsk area. Temperatures were 11 degrees below zero in Novosibirsk, -10 in Irkutsk, -8 in Barnaul, and -5 in Omsk. A similar rise in temperature was recorded in the Far East and the northern Kazakh SSR. Snowfalls occurred in many areas of Siberia.

Noon temperatures ranging from 6 to 8 degrees below zero prevailed in most of Central Asia.

18 November 1952

On 17 November, slightly cloudy weather without precipitation prevailed in most of the European USSR. Snow and rain fell only in the republics and regions adjacent to the Baltic Sea and in some areas of Belorussian SSR. Rains fell in the western and extreme southern portions of the Ukraine. The coldest weather was registered in the extreme eastern and northern regions. Noon temperatures were 9 degrees below zero in Chkalov; -7 in Ufa and Sverdlovsk; -6 in Arkhangel'sk; and -2 in Petrozavodsk, Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Stalingrad.

Noon temperatures at Kirov, Leningrad, Riga, Velikiye Luki, Minsk, and Rostov on the Don were around zero. They ranged between one and 3 degrees above zero in all the central region, the central chernozem zone, and adjacent regions of the Ukraine. Temperatures were 5 degrees above zero in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, and Kishinev; 7 in Odessa, 8 in Krasnodar; and 11 in Simferopol'.

After a rise in temperature of short duration, temperatures dropped again to 18 degrees below zero in the Barnaul area of Western Siberia, to -17 around Krasnoyarsk and Omsk, and to -15 in Novosibirsk. Temperatures dropped to 10 and 11 degrees below zero in Eastern Siberia. Temperatures were 14 degrees below zero in the Blagoveshchensk area and 7 below around Khabarovsk. Snowfalls occurred in many areas of both Eastern and Western Siberia.

Noon temperatures were 5 degrees below zero in Kzyl-Orda and Aktyubinsk, -7 in Alma-Ata, -8 in Semipalatinsk, and -10 in Akmolinsk. During the first 12 hours of 17 November, snow fell in the Aktyubinsk and Akmolinsk areas in the northern Kazakh SSR and the Dzhambul region in the southern Kazakh SSR. Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees below zero in Tashkent, -2 in Stalinabad, and -1 in Ashkabad.

19 November 1952

On 18 November, there was little change in the weather in the European USSR compared with previous days. The coldest temperatures were again recorded in the Chkalov and Ufa areas, where noon temperatures were 10 degrees below zero. Temperatures were 8 degrees below zero in Saratov; -4 in Kuybyshev; -3 in Tambov and Sverdlovsk; -2 in Syktyvkar, and Arkhangel'sk; and -1 in Vologda, Kirov, Moscow, Gor'kiy, and Stalingrad. Noon temperatures of 5 degrees below zero were recorded in the Kursk area. In the rest of the European USSR, temperatures ranged between one and 2 degrees above zero, and they rose as high as 5 degrees in Kishinev, Odessa, and Simferopol'.

During the first 12 hours of 18 November, rains fell around Riga and in several areas of the western Belorussian SSR. Snow fell in the Leningrad area, Petrozavodsk, northern Arkhangel'skaya Oblast, and the Komi ASSR.

Cool weather with temperatures of 2-4 degrees above zero was recorded in the central regions of the Transcaucasus. It was much warmer on the Black Sea coast.

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Temperatures again rose in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were 7 degrees below zero in Omsk, -5 in Novosibirsk, -10 in Barnaul, and -11 in Krasnoyarsk. Snowfalls were recorded in many areas. In Eastern Siberia and the Far East, noon temperatures everywhere ranged between 12 and 14 degrees below zero.

Daytime temperatures throughout the Kazakh SSR ranged between 7 and 9 degrees below zero. Somewhat warmer weather prevailed in Central Asia, where temperatures rose to 1-3 degrees above zero.

20 November 1952

On 19 November, precipitation was recorded only in the extreme northeastern portion of the European USSR, and, locally, in northern Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and areas adjacent to the Gulf of Finland. As before, a snow cover lies only in the extreme eastern and northeastern portions of the European USSR; in some areas of Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, and Velikolukskaya oblasts; and the eastern regions of the Belorussian SSR and adjacent regions of the Ukraine.

On 19 November, the coldest temperatures, ranging between 11 and 12 degrees below zero, were recorded at noon in the Ufa and Chkalov areas. Temperatures were 7 degrees below zero in Kuybyshev, Saratov, Stalingrad, and Tambov; -5 in Voronezh and Gor'kiy; -3 in Voroshilovgrad, Kursk, and Orel; and -2 in Minsk, Volikiye Luki, Moscow, Petrozavodsk, Arkhangel'sk, and Ust'-Tsilma in the northern Komi ASSR. Noon temperatures reached 1-2 degrees above zero in the Baltic republics, the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Northern Caucasus, and 6 above in Simferopol'.

As on the day before, temperatures in Siberia ranged between 8 and 10 degrees below zero almost everywhere. It was 6 degrees below zero in Omsk and Krasnoyarsk. Snowfalls occurred in Novosibirskaya Oblast, and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krais.

Temperatures in most of the Kazakh SSR ranged between 8 and 10 degrees below zero. It was 5 degrees below zero at Kzyl-Orda.

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